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Devoted to The
High-School-College
Entrance
Scholarship Fund

THE NEW YORK

LATIN LEAFLET

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TRUSTEES OF THE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

ARTHUR S SOMERS, Central Board of Education
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Four Important Features

The New York High School College Entrance Scholarship which is now being established is to be absolutely democratic.

1 It will be open to all New York high school graduates alike, boys or girls, on a competitive examination.

2 It will be open to all departments alike, no department ranking higher in importance than any other.

3 It will lead to all schools alike, liberal, professional or technical, within the choice of the winner.

4 It is being contributed to by all kinds of friends of education alike, without reference to politics, race or religion.

Platform of The Latin Leaflet

1 The introduction of Latin into the last two grades of the Grammar Schools of New York City.

2 The establishment of College Entrance Scholarships for competent graduates from the High Schools of New York City.

A New Interpretation

OF *ut* . . . *dūceret*: B G I 42, AND *quā* . . .
ēducat B G III 18.

I

For many years the usual interpretation of the *ut*-clause, following *itinere exquisitō* in B G I 42, has seemed to me very unsatisfactory. A careful study of the structure and meaning of the sentence containing this clause has convinced me that *ut* . . . *dūceret* is an indirect question and not a result clause at all, as suggested in the notes to the school editions of Caesar.

All the notes that I have examined (even those which make the meaningless comment: "*dūceret*: this subj of result explains *itinere*, but follows *exquisitō*") make the *ut*-clause depend on *exquisitō*, as of course it must do.

Now a result must of necessity have a cause. But the investigation of this *route* had nothing to do with causing it to *lead* anywhere. The investigation did change Caesar's knowledge as to how and where the road would lead an army.

An indirect question is a subordinate clause introduced by some interrogative word. And it must depend on some word which implies having or wanting, giving or receiving, knowledge. In the sentence under discussion all the conditions of an indirect questions are completely met. For *ut*, meaning "how", is often used to introduce an indirect question, and *exquirere* means "to search out a thing till it becomes plain", *i e*, to show by investigation. Caesar wished to know how he could best bring his army to the place he wished to reach. Therefore he sent his most trusted ally to examine this route. And, when it was shown through the investigation of Diviciacus how by a circuitous passage the road would lead his army through an open country, he started on his march. This translation makes the thought of the passage natural and clear, and violates no principle of syntax or logic.

No one should be troubled by the Latin idiom which requires the personal passive, the road being shown how it would lead, instead of the English impersonal, it being shown how the road would lead.

A clause, in the form of an indirect question, is often used to show in what particular respect a thing is known or tested. In the *Anabasis* I 6 occurs the familiar expression: *He told the trial of Orontes, how it was conducted*. In Luke IV 34 occurs the sentence: *Sciō tē, quis sis, I know thee, who thou art*. In II Cor. XIII 5: *Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith*. In Caes. B G I 39 even after a verb of fearing an *ut*-clause is used to show in what respect the thing is feared: *They said that they feared the grain supply, that it could not be brought*, etc. Like these clauses is *itinere exquisitō ut* . . . *dūceret*. The road was examined with particular reference only to how or where it would lead an army.

II

In B G III 18 *neque longius abesse quā proximā nocte Sabinus exercitum educat* is generally translated in the notes, "and not later than the following night Sabinus would lead out his army".

Those who translate the sentence in this way must consider *proximā nocte* as an ablative

after the comparative *longius*. But that violates a fundamental principle of language. An ablative in the subordinate clause can not modify a comparative in the principal clause.

Abest quā, preceded by *multum*, *paulum*, *nihil*, *nōn longius*, etc, is frequently used to show that something is, or is not, far from the fact or from accomplishment. It is the idea of separation, or falling short of the fact, in *abest* that gives rise to the use of the *quā*. Axiomatically, a word or phrase can not spend all its force on some particular word in a sentence and yet modify still another. If, therefore, *proximā nocte* could be, and were, used to modify the idea in *longius ab*, there would be nothing left in the sentence to make necessary or possible the use of *quā*. The *quā*-clause contains a conception of the thing that does, or does not, fall short of the truth or the accomplishment. The *longius*, *paulum*, etc, lengthens, or shortens, the separation indicated by *ab* in *abest*, but does not, and can not, have any reference whatever to time. So the words, *neque longius abesse quā*, etc, mean, "and it is not far from a certainty [it is almost sure] that Sabinus will lead out his army the following night".

But to confirm our argument, compare, in Caes. *B G V 2*: *Caesar nāvēs invenit instructās, neque multum abesse ab eō quā paucīs diēbus dēdūcī possiūt*. This sentence contains the same idioms as the other. But the meaning evidently is that Caesar found his ships already built and that they were not far from being ready to be launched in a few days.

Compare also these: *Paulum abfuit quā Vārum interficeret*: Caes. *B C II 35*; *nihil abest quā sim miserrimus*: Cic. *Att XI 15*; *haud multum abfuit quā Ismēnias interficeretur*: Liv. *XLII 44*. And Ennius says:

Sed eōs [deōs] nōn cūrāre opīnor, quid agat hūmānum genus, Nam sī cūrānt bene bonīs sit, malē, malīs, quod nunc abest. "The gods do not concern themselves I reckon about what mankind does, for, if they did, it would go justly with the just and badly with the bad, which is far from the fact".

F P MOULTON

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The Fourth Meeting of The New York Latin Club

Between sixty and seventy ladies and gentlemen, representing nearly all the secondary schools and other Latin interests in and around New York City, were present at the Fourth Luncheon of The New York Latin Club, at the Hotel Albert, Saturday, Dec 21, 1901, to hear the address of Professor W G Hale. Despite the conflict with the last Saturday before Christmas, the attendance was the largest thus far in the history of the Club. Eleven new names were added to the roll of members, and several schools not before represented were represented at this meeting: notably, The Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Packer Collegiate Institute, and The Blake Preparatory School of New York.

Professor Hale discussed at some length his theory of the origin of the Latin subjunctive relations, closing his address with a very satisfactory criticism of some of the heterodoxies advanced in a recent book on The Teaching of Latin and Greek in The Secondary School (Bennett and Bristol: Longmans, Green & Co: 1900: N Y). THE LEAFLET was made the recipient of a graceful compliment from the speaker, and the recent articles by Dr Riess were especially mentioned.

Professor Hale was the guest of The Brooklyn High School Association at its reception in the Pouch Gallery in the evening. Here again, in another address, Professor Hale delighted everybody by his gracious manner and witty speech. In the course of his remarks he paid a graceful compliment to Messrs Dixon and Thibbett of Erasmus Hall High School, two of his former pupils who are now assisting him in reading the proof of his new Latin Grammar, which is now in the press of Ginn & Company.

Professor Hale's visit will be long remembered as one of the most profitable events in the history of The New York Latin Club.

The Scholarship Fund

In answer to inquiries THE LATIN LEAFLET desires to state that over four thousand dollars has been subscribed on the five-annual-payments plan. Over one thousand dollars has been paid in.

Personal acknowledgement of all money received this school year will be made in No 38, Jan 27, of THE LEAFLET. In the next issue, No 36, will appear a complete list of our SCHOLARSHIP and LEAFLET PATRONS.